specimens of Chelanops dorsalis Banks, were clinging to the lower surfaces of the stones, and were usually resting quietly in the small depressions or erevices, with their legs and chele folded up against their bodies. They were often covered with clusters of ants which seemed to be quite unaware of their presence. In the same locality and under stones of the same size, there were also many colonies of a Myrmicine ant, Aphanogaster subterranea var. occidentalis, but none of these contained any of the insects, Isopods or pseudoscorpions above mentioned. I believe, therefore, that Chelanops dorsalis may properly be regarded as a synoekete, or indifferently tolerated guest, of $F$. subpolita. At any rate, the observations here recorded and those of Donisthorpe above quoted, suggest that the association of pseudoscorpions with ants may not be as accidental and insignificant as we have hitherto supposed.

## FLUFFY CECROPIA COCOONS.

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By Phll Rau,

St. Louis, Missouri.
Mucli discussion has been carried on ${ }^{1}$ as to the nature and abundance of the large, loosely woven cocoons of Samia cecropia Linn.

Chief among the conclusions to be gleaned from these casual observations are: (1) that the fluffy cocoons occur only on low boughs or in damp places; (2) that they bring forth only female insects, and (3) that they harbor only parasitized pupæ. All of the writers agree that they are uncommon, or even "rare."

The following data collected upon this subject during the past two scasons will probably throw some light upon these little understood points.

In the spring of 1910 and also 1911, large numbers of the cocoons were gathered at random about the fields near River des Peres and Macklind Avenue, St. Louis. In making these collections, no appreeiable difference was observed in the positions o the two kinds of cocoons, the large, fluffy ones as well as the tightly woven ones occurring in both the high and the low, the dry and the damp positions.

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Ent. News, Vols. XI-XIII, XVII.

